ARMY RESERVE
ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE
Spring-1981
The Soviet Threat

CONTENTS

The Army Reserve at 75

■ Take a look at your Army Reserve "roots" in Dick Crossland's fascinating account of war, peace and change. It starts on **page 20.**

Enlisted Promotions in the Army Reserve

■ How do you get promoted? It depends on where you're assigned in the USAR. The story's on **page 8.**

Survivor Benefit Plan Open Enrollment

■ An open season has been declared that could change how you participate in the SBP. Also, peek at the new toll-free phones used by personnel management NCOs (now called career advisors) in St. Louis. See RCPAC, **page 10.**

Blueprint for Global Conquest

■ What's all the fuss about MX and other nuclear weapons? It's the Soviet strategic threat—a story that may make you catch your breath. The facts are on **page 16.**

Watch for Enlistment and Reenlistment Dollars

■ Know anything about the Selected Reserve Incentive Program? It could mean a bonus for you. See **page 31.**

The Man Who Began Civilian Support

■ Find out how to give your civilian boss some helpful PR. Discover how an ex-Coast Guard subchaser got the employer support ball rolling. See **page 33.**

The Bear's Shadow Gets Longer

■ The Soviet military conventional threat is enormous . . . and growing. The very frightening picture begins on **page 12.**

■ Briefs . . . **page 4.**
■ Letters . . . **page 5.**
■ People . . . **page 6.**

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Front cover: Soviet military parade in Moscow, November, 1982.
Courtesy TASS from SOVFOTO

Inside front cover: In 1918, ten years after the Army Reserve's founding, American and French troops visit while their supply trains move slowly to the front in the "war to end all wars."
Photo, courtesy National Archives

Rear cover: a U.S. World War I helmet with 80th Division (Richmond, Va.) insignia and 1st Lt. rank. The "U.S." with the "R" was worn by officers of the Organized Reserve Corps during the period.

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BRIEFS

■ **Stress testing in conjunction with medical screening should not be conducted during Inactive Duty Training (IDT).** Stress testing may only be accomplished during AT or ADT. Why? If a USAR soldier suffers a cardiac emergency while undergoing the stress testing or as a result of such testing while on IDT—that unlucky person isn't entitled to military hospitalization. And, if the soldier dies, survivors are not entitled to benefits.

■ **Army Reservists 40 and older are responsible for keeping fit in order to perform their duties in a combat environment.** No, these individuals aren't required to participate in unit physical training periods. But, they must follow a personal fitness program. So says AR 600-9.

■ **What medical and dental benefits do you get while you're on Annual Training?** Technically, medical treatment is available regardless of whether diseases or injuries are contracted or incurred in the line of duty. Practically, medical care is available in order to sustain your health during the training period. And dental care shouldn't involve treatment that stretches beyond the end of that period. Of course, emergencies require emergency treatment. However, don't **plan** on starting long term care during AT. Use common sense. *Check pages 17 and 18 of the Fall 1982 Army Reserve Magazine.*

■ **Height and weight information will be required on OERs and EERs starting May 1, 1983.** So will statements as to whether rated individuals have passed the Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT). When those being rated don't meet height/weight and APRT standards, raters must indicate —on the evaluation reports — what corrective steps will be taken. Army Regulations 350-15 and 600-9 have more information.

■ **Clarification: Space Required travel.** In the Fall 1982 issue, we said that Reservists on Active Duty for Training (ADT) are eligible for Space Required travel. However, there's a bit more to it. Soldiers on ADT can get Space Required travel if they're on official government business (on TDY status) outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS).

■ **How do you change your magazine mailing address?** If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), call your career advisor (NCO) or Personnel Management Officer on the appropriate toll-free line at RCPAC in St. Louis. If you're assigned to a USAR unit, make sure that it has your correct address and that it reports that address on the DA Form 1379 it forwards after drills. The editorial office here in Washington can't change your address.

Photo by Pete Reilly

■ **The Army Reserve has a stiffer recruiting standard.** Starting January 1, 1983, all those possessing general education development certificates (GEDs) rather than high school diplomas are considered non-high school diploma graduates (NHSDGs). There is a limit on the number of non-prior service NHSDGs that may be recruited.

■ **Did you know that USAR unit commanders have the authority to discharge poorly motivated soldiers without their consent?** This feature of the Expeditions Discharge Program is one of several Reserve Component Improvement Program efforts. Another step taken is the elimination of required administrative discharge boards for those with less than six years' service who are being separated for unsuitability.

■ **Unit crests, unit flashes, skill badges (such as Airborne and Air Assault Wings) and the full color Armor patch cannot be worn on the Battle Dress Uniform (BDU).** Only subdued rank can be worn. However, officers may wear non-subdued rank insignia on the cap, depending on the policies of their major commands. Only subdued sew-on badges and wings can be worn on the BDU jacket. Pockets must not be sewn down; caps must not be starched and blocked.

■ **The Army plans to recruit between 3,500 and 5,000 non-prior service soldiers for the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) during FY 1983.** Those enlisting will attend Initial Active Duty for Training and qualify for a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). Most of the recruits will be enlisted in Combat Arms MOSs. It's planned that they'll attend two-week refresher training every two years for the remainder of their military service obligations.

■ **Chances are that you're still in the Army . . .** if you enlisted in the service within the last six years, if you're not a Reserve unit member and if you receive the **Army Reserve Magazine** in the mail. No kidding. It's that part of the Army called the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). To find out for sure, call one of the toll-free phone numbers listed on page 11.

■ **Army Reserve unit strength reached 246,800 at the end of December 1982.** This includes both "paid drill" members and full-time USAR green-suiters (AGR soldiers) who support the units. The peacetime unit strength requirement is 269,400. The wartime requirement is 299,500.

■ **Congress has approved a Department of the Army plan to add approximately 1,500 Active Duty Guard-Reserve (AGR) soldiers to the Army Reserve's Full-time Unit Support (FTUS) force during Fiscal Year 1983.** The plans will increase the total FTUS force to more than 8,000 by the year's end. Congress also approved money to support an increase in USAR paid drill strength to approximately 251,700 by the end of the fiscal year.

LETTERS

MAINTENANCE UNITS ALSO SERVE

SIR: In your article on wartime contributions of Army Reserve combat support and combat service support units (page 21—Summer 1982), you failed to mention the role of USAR maintenance units in the Total Army. That role should be made known.

Lt. Col. Denny W. Leander
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Okay. The USAR would provide the Total Army with 21 percent of its maintenance companies in wartime. We apologize for the omission.

FREEDOM DEMANDS SACRIFICES

SIR: Why do men and women volunteer to join our military services? Why do they occasionally accept quietly the bureaucratic fumbling with their clothing sizes or missed paychecks or slow promotions?

You might say they volunteer and endure for adventure or that they need jobs or are naive. You would be right in some cases.

Why do tens of thousands of those who served lie under white markers and under seas all over the world? Some would say they were pawns of politics or they were in the wrong place at the wrong time. This would be correct in some cases also.

Two subjects we all think about but rarely discuss are patriotism and freedom. Maybe we seldom discuss these topics because they're difficult to define or imagine unless we talk to someone who has no freedom. Unfortunately, a very small number of us ever talk to anyone who has no freedom.

Freedom is like a nebulous cloud which we must work very hard to hold onto. An ominous night breeze could blow away our precious freedoms.

Staff Sgt. Frank Thornburgh
Pleasant Hill, Calif.

WOMEN 17 MEN 14

SIR: The article by Maj. Dick Crossland entitled "Reserve Women Face Army Policy Changes" (Policy—Winter 1983) said there are more women than men who are flute players in the Army Reserve.

Is it true or did Crossland manage to get a bad joke past your editorial staff? I honestly didn't know that flute playing fell under an MOS heading. If it does, forgive me for having a wry sense of humor. I wish all our Army Flute players of both genders continued success in their careers.

Spec. 5 L. E. Heggestad II
San Antonio, Texas

There was no joke. The Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) is 20G (Flute/Piccolo Player). According to DCSPER (Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel) Report 178 dated Sept. 30, 1982, 17 women and 14 men assigned to USAR Troop Program Units held this MOS.

A USAR mission in nuclear war.

WHY WRITE ABOUT CIVIL DEFENSE?

SIR: I generally enjoy what's in your magazine. But why do I have to read about civil defense (Issues—Fall 1982)? It doesn't have anything to do with the USAR. Your magazine is supposed to be about the Army Reserve, isn't it?

B. A. Farnswort
Spring Grove, Md.

Guess what? The Army Reserve has a civil defense mission, according to the latest U.S. Army Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment System.

If nuclear attack occurs, Army Reserve comanders are charged with mobilizing their units at home stations, protecting their units' property and lending support to civil defense authorities.

Keep in mind that the state of the nation's civil defense has everything to do with its ability to project military manpower. Active and Reserve forces of all the armed services couldn't function if the nation's economy and social fabric were ripped to pieces.

That's why the magazine talks about "larger than life" issues such as civil defense. The idea is to provide you with stories affecting Army Reservists which you may not get a chance to see elsewhere.

MORE ON POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING USAR WOMEN

What are the additional Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) from which women will be excluded? Several Reservists have asked this question after reading Maj. Dick Crossland's article "Reserve Women Face Army Policy Changes" in the Winter 1983 issue of the magazine. So here goes.

- OOB Diver
- 13R Firefinder Radar Operator
- 16J Defense Acquisition Radar Operator
- 17B Field Artillery Radar Crewmember
- 17C Field Artillery Target Acquisition Specialist
- 23U Nike High Power Radar Simulator Repair
- 26F Aerial Photoactive Sensor Repair
- 26K Early Warning Defense Equipment Repair
- 45G Fire Control Systems Repair
- 51B Carpentry and Masonry Specialist
- 51K Plumber
- 51R Interior Electrician
- 52G Transportation and Distribution Specialist
- 54C Smoke Generator Operator
- 54E NBC Specialist
- 62E Heavy Construction Equipment Operator
- 62G Quarrying Specialist
- 62H Concrete and Asphalt Equipment Operator
- 62J General Construction Equipment Operator
- 67T Tactical/Transportation Helicopter Repair
- 67U Medium Helicopter Repair
- 82B Construction Surveyor
- 82C Field Artillery Surveyor

These 23 MOSs bring to 61 the number of specialties barred to women. See page 18 in the last issue for more information.

Detective's Magic Tricks Leave Few Clues

from a story by Capt. Mike Lafferty

When the police arrest people for printing their own money, they usually charge them with counterfeiting.

However, when detective Clarence Bennett turns a blank piece of paper into a dollar bill, he gets off easy. It's all part of his magic act.

Chief Warrant Officer 4 Clarence Bennett, a member of the 342nd Military Intelligence Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is a man of many faces. When he isn't drilling with his Reserve unit or working as a detective with the Parma, Ohio, Police Department, he often plays the role of Clarence the Magician.

A couple of nights a week, Bennett takes his bag of tricks to nightclubs and parties in the Cleveland area.

Bennett started developing his magic act almost 40 years ago.

GETTING STARTED

His interest in magic began almost 40 years ago while he was serving in the Navy and attended the act of a 70-year-old magician in Coronado, Calif. "He was surrounded by four 20-year-old-girls," Bennett recalled. "I was a 17-year-old-kid and I said 'that's the job for me.'"

So he went out and bought himself what magicians call close up tricks—tricks they can carry in their pockets. Bennett began practicing and eventually started working kids' shows and parties in his spare time.

Later he graduated to larger, more elaborate tricks involving rabbits, rings, birds and the like.

Bennett, who heads the Parma Police Department's Special Investigations Unit, is frequently in the thick of chasing down organized crime and vice cases.

"This job has a hell of a lot of pressure. When I do magic, I'm relaxed," Bennett noted.

ALL KINDS OF TRICKS

That's why he always carries a trick with him in his pockets. At a whim, he'll take out the cards or coins and proceed to astound and amaze. He makes copper pennies disappear without touching them. Somehow he transfers the card you picked from a deck into an empty card box. He can even turn blank paper into dollar bills, ones into fives and fives to tens.

Once when making an arrest, Bennett and some Cleveland-based Secret Service agents went to a bar where he demonstrated the money trick to the agents and the bartender. "You can't do that," they said. The bartender was afraid to take the money so everybody drank for free.

Despite his skills, Bennett has never done magic full-time. However, he said he may do just that when he turns 60 and starts drawing his Army retired pay. For the time being, he's content with kids' shows, parties and nightclub performances.

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Every magician buys tricks, he said. "You can buy a trick for anywhere from 50 cents to $2,000. Changing a girl into a tiger costs $2,000 and that doesn't count the cost of the tiger.

Unless you're doing road shows and doing a show every day, don't get the tiger."

A small truck can get Clarence the Magician to his performances. When he travels with his unit to Anual Training, he packs a little show in a steamer trunk.

Occasionally magic has proved to be useful in detective work. When police arrested a fellow who refused to confess, Bennett casually took a trinket from his pocket and made it disappear.

When the criminal asked where it went, Bennett said "the same place you're going if you don't talk." The man talked.

"Check the Oil and Fetlocks"

from a story by
Capt. Colette B. Ferguson

Sgt. First Class Clarence English belongs to a vanishing breed.

The motor sergeant for the 824th Quartermaster Co. (Airdrop), Fort Bragg, N.C., is a professional "farrier," commonly known as a blacksmith. He can talk as knowledgeably about horseshoes as he can about horsepower.

English, a full-time active duty Reservist (AGR), steps back in time to be a "smithy" when he puts on his leather apron.

Although blacksmithing is now his hobby, it once was a fulltime occupation.

His childhood was spent in Greensboro, N.C., where there were many horse farms. English, who now lives in the North Carolina town of Raeford, said he became interested in the art of forging iron and shoeing horses at the age of 14 and began an apprenticeship.

During two years on active duty at Fort Lewis, Wash., in the 1960s he became involved in amateur rodeo, taking part in bareback horse-riding and calf roping events. English worked as a farrier for several years, practicing his blacksmith skills in Texas and Oklahoma. He also worked as a ranch hand in South Dakota. The North Carolinian has served as a member of the USAR's 108th Division (Training) as well as the Army National Guard's 252nd Armored Regiment.

According to English, his decision to become an Army Reserve full-timer was an easy one. "You can't be a cowboy all of your life," he said.

Photo by Spec. 4 Judy Godwin

English calms a horse as he readies it for a horseshoeing demonstration.

D'Angelo Can't Wear Some of His Uniforms to Drill

from a story by Spec. 4 James Dowling

When **Sgt. Rudolfo A. D'Angelo** puts on a uniform, it isn't always a U.S. Army uniform.

D'Angelo models an early 1930s uniform, helmet and sword of the Italian Cavalry Dragoons. It was the gala evening dress and parade uniform of the elite unit.

D'Angelo, the Recruiting and Retention NCO for the 340th General Hospital, New Haven, Conn., may dress as a general officer in the pre-World War II Italian Army. Or, he may don the body armor worn by World War I soldiers for protection against machinegun fire.

A collector of military memorabilia, the Reservist owns headgear, weapons and uniforms from several eras. For example, he possesses a helmet worn by one of Napoleon's Dragoons at the 1814 Battle of Waterloo as well as a dress helmet worn by U.S. Army officers during the 1880s.

D'Angelo, a native of Pratola Peligna, Italy, also owns Italian Army memorabilia dating from the early 1800s through World War II.

He often brings parts of his collection with him during recruiting drives to get young people interested in talking to him about opportunities in the Army Reserve.

"My military collection is a part of history right before me," D'Angelo said. "Holding a massive cavalry saber, clutching a commando dagger, or sagging under the weight of World War I body armor actually places me there."

A member of the 340th General Hospital since 1978, D'Angelo began his U.S. Army career in 1964. He served as a military policeman and later as an administrative specialist during six years on active duty.

Since his family moved to the United States in 1951, he's made history his business. D'Angelo's father, who served in the Italian Army during World War II, got him started. "At about age 12 or 13, my father gave me his war medals, military passbook, documents, photographs and my most prized heirloom—his dagger," D'Angelo said. "From then on I was hooked on military history and military relics."

D'Angelo has contributed to four books on military history and equipment and has written articles which have been published in several military history magazines.

His love of Italian history has brought him back to his native country five times since 1970 to conduct research and hunt for military items. He receives requests for information, documents and memorabilia from collectors and history buffs throughout the world.

In civilian life, D'Angelo is a private detective. He conducts investigations for a variety of clients including law firms, insurance companies and government agencies.

"Awright Army Reserve...How Do I Get Promoted?"

for Enlisted Army Reservists

How do enlisted promotions work in the USAR?

It depends on where you're assigned. Army Reserve troop program units (TPUs), the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Active Duty Guard/Reserve (AGR) program have their own systems.

UNITS

If you're a unit member and you possess the qualifications (the criteria for TPU and IRR members is found in AR 140-158), you may be promoted in any authorized vacancy. However, the promotion you're after cannot exceed what are called the cumulative vacancies for that pay grade. Incidentally, a unit in this case means any Army Reserve Mobilization Table of Organization and Equipment/ Table of Distribution and Allowances (MTOE/TDA).

To be eligible for *consideration* for promotion, you must be a member of the Ready Reserve (this means that you can neither be assigned to the Retired Reserve nor to the Standby Reserve). You must be recommended by the appropriate Commander and have shown proficiency in the Military Occupational Speciality (MOS) for which you are being considered. And you must have demonstrated leadership abilities and potential for the grade you're seeking.

Advancement to E-2 is accomplished administratively upon completion of six months of service from the start of Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT). It's done by the unit's custodian of personnel records *regardless* of unit vacancy. Commanders are authorized to promote outstanding soldiers just four months after IADT begins.

You must have successfully completed the eighth grade in order to be eligible for promotion to E-5. Promotion to E-6 through E-9 requires a high school diploma or a general education development (GED) equivalent.

Commanders may recommend waivers for one-half the time-in-grade for selection to pay grades E-5 through E-7. Selection boards may waive up to four years of the required time-in-service for promotion to E-8 and up to five years for promotion to E-9 (respectively, 15 to 18 years). These waivers can be applied only—as the regulation puts it—to outstanding soldiers who meet all the other promotion requirements.

The position vacancy requirement can be waived for promotion of otherwise eligible soldiers to the grade of E-5 after these individuals have completed five years of service. The requirement can also be waived for those unit members being considered for promotion to E-6 after they've completed 12 years of service. Those who are promoted with this waiver will be assigned to positions in their correct grades and skills as soon as vacancies occur.

THE IRR

If you're an Individual Ready Reservist, you must have been assigned to the IRR for a minimum of a year in order to be considered for promotion. You must be a satisfactory participant—in other words, you must have earned 27 points in the current retirement year or during the year immediately preceeding the year of promotion consideration. You must be MOS-qualified (Primary or Secondary) and be physically fit. You can be promoted to E-7 in the IRR.

However, as an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) soldier you *can* be promoted to E-8 or E-9, given that your position calls for an E-8 or E-9. See page 11 in the Winter 1983 issue.

The records of IMA and IRR soldiers are considered by promotion boards at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis.

AGR

What about AGR enlisted soldiers? They're considered at RCPAC, too. They must meet the following time-in-service requirements prior to the end of the month in which the applicable AGR board convenes:

Primary Zone	Time-in-Service
E-9	18 years (1)
E-8	15 years (2)
E-5 through E-7	Not Applicable

Secondary Zone	Time-in-Service
E-9	13 years (1)
E-8	11 years (2)
E-5 through E-7	Not Applicable

(1) Ten years must be cumulative enlisted service.
(2) Eight years must be cumulative enlisted service.

Note that the cut-off dates for the secondary zone will be announced yearly. Selections for USAR promotions to grades E-8 and E-9 are restricted to known and projected vacancies by MOS. Yes, consideration by zone is a new "wrinkle" in the AGR enlisted promotion business.

Don't confuse the promotion rules among different regs. The Army Reserve uses 140-185. Promotions for members of the Active Component who serve the Army Reserve on a full-time basis are governed by AR 600-200. Those of National Guardsmen who participate in the AGR program are ruled by NGR 600-200.

EDUCATION

No, there's no requirement that you complete a certain level of military education in order to be eligible for a promotion to a certain grade. However, taking advantage of what USAR schools, resident schooling and correspondence courses have to offer can improve your chances: promotion boards *are* impressed by those who make use of the opportunities. If you're a unit member, check with your training NCO about military education. If you're assigned to the IRR or to an IMA position, talk to your career advisor on the toll-free line listed in the RCPAC section of this issue.

Time-in-Grade
TPU Promotions

For promotion to
E-9 . . . 28 months . . . in E-8
E-8 . . . 24 months . . . in E-7
E-7 . . . 21 months . . . in E-6
E-6 . . . 15 months . . . in E-5
E-5 . . . 12 months . . . in E-4
E-4 . . . 9 months . . . in E-3
E-3 . . . 4 months . . . in E-2

Time-in-Grade
IRR Promotions

For promotion to
E-9 . . . 28 months . . . in E-8 (1)
E-8 . . . 24 months . . . in E-7 (1)
E-7 . . . 36 months . . . in E-6
E-6 . . . 36 months . . . in E-5
E-5 . . . 24 months . . . in E-4
E-4 . . . 24 months . . . in E-3
E-3 . . . 12 months . . . in E-2
(1) Applicable to IMA soldiers

Time-in-Service
Requirements
All Promotions

For promotion to
E-9 . . . 18 years
E-8 . . . 15 years
E-7 . . . not applicable
E-6 . . . not applicable
E-5 . . . not applicable
E-4 . . . not applicable
E-3 . . . not applicable

Survivor Benefit Plan

RCPAC Announces Open Enrollment Period for Many

Many retirement-eligible Reservists and former Reservists can enroll in the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) during an open enrollment period which will continue through September 30. SBP coverage can also be changed during this time.

To take part in the open enrollment period, you must have been under 60 on Aug. 13, 1981. You also must have earned entitlement for retired pay by having completed 20 qualifying years of military service on or before that date. If these conditions are met, the open enrollment period applies to you whether or not you accepted the opportunity to participate in the SBP between Oct. 1, 1978, and Aug. 13, 1981. (SBP coverage was first offered on Oct. 1, 1978, to Reservists under age 60).

HOW OPEN ENROLLMENT WORKS

If you previously have elected to delay your SBP participation until age 60 and you've changed your mind, you may now opt for early participation in the program.

If already enrolled, you may opt to increase your "base amount" (the portion of your military retired pay from which deductions will be made to cover SBP payments to survivors).

In addition, you can elect to change beneficiary coverage from "child" or "children only" to include your spouse. However, if this change is made, you can't designate a lower amount of coverage for your spouse than that provided for your dependent child or children.

Individuals interested in changing their SBP options should note that there's a two-year "penalty" period associated with open enrollment elections. This means that, if you die before the second anniversary of your open enrollment election, that election will be considered void. In that case, any previous SBP option selected would remain in effect.

BENEFITS AND OPTIONS

Survivor benefits under the SBP program can be as much as 55 percent of the retired pay a Reservist is receiving (or would have received) at the time of death.

Although payments for coverage don't begin until retirement pay starts at age 60, a decision not to enroll until you reach that age can be risky. If you die before you're 60, your surviving spouse, children or other potential beneficiary will not receive SBP benefits.

Those choosing early participation in the SBP program during the open enrollment period have two options.

The first option is to arrange for coverage which would allow your beneficiary or beneficiaries to start receiving benefits on your 60th birthday, if death occurs before that date. If you live to be 60 or older, benefits will be paid beginning the day following your death.

The second option provides beneficiary benefits starting on the day following your death regardless of whether this happens before or after you reach age 60.

Both these options are somewhat more costly than the coverage you would receive if you delayed SBP participation until your 60th birthday. Under these options, beneficiary benefits would also be slightly lower.

Those already participating in the SBP may not switch from one option to another during open enrollment.

Individuals who are 58 and older who have previously elected to delay SBP participation should **not** now choose to participate. That's because of the two-year penalty period associated with open enrollment. If they should die within the next two years (before age 60), their original decision to delay participation would remain in effect.

COST

The cost of SBP coverage and the amount of benefits to which your survivors will be entitled depend upon several factors. These factors include the option you select and the base amount of retired pay from which you want deductions to be made. Also included are actuarial charges based upon your age at election and the age of your beneficiary or beneficiaries.

RCPAC HAS MORE DETAILS

The Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) sent letters to many retirement eligible Reservists last fall announcing the open enrollment period. RCPAC will send appropriate election certificates to those who indicate they want to change their coverage during this period. Pamphlets to assist in deciding on new elections will accompany these certificates.

More information about open enrollment and about SBP costs, benefits and options may be obtained by writing: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-RAS-CB, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63132. Or, you can call TOLL-FREE (800) 325-8311.

Reservists and former Reservists who've earned entitlement for retired pay since Aug. 13, 1981, are **not** eligible to change their SBP coverage during this open enrollment period.

Promotion Board Procedures Change

It used to be that Reservists scheduled for consideration by Department of the Army Reserve Components Promotion Selection Boards (at RCPAC in St. Louis) were notified 60 days in advance. That's changing.

Beginning with the boards convening in June 1983, those to be considered will be notified 90 days before the boards convene.

When you get your notification letter, it will include a copy of *that part* of your Official Military Personnel File which will be evaluated by the board. There will be specific instructions with the notice stating what documents, when discovered missing, may be sent to RCPAC to be made part of the File. There will also be guidance on forwarding an official photograph and an optional letter to the board. What you send to St. Louis must arrive 30 days before the board convenes.

New Phones for Enlisted Individual Ready Reservists

You can reach career advisors (NCOs) at RCPAC on a new set of toll-free lines. The numbers correspond to Career Management Fields (CMFs).

If you're assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) you should contact your advisor. He's the link to unit assignments, attachments, Counterpart Training and military schooling.

Infantry	**1-800-325-1878**
Field Artillery	**1-800-325-4730**
Air Defense Artillery	**1-800-325-4743**
Armor	**1-800-325-4731**

In Missouri, you can call collect 314-263-7584 if your MOS matches one of these four CMFs.

Combat Engineering	**1-800-325-4095**
Air Defense Missile Maintenance	**1-800-325-4755**
Ballistic/Land Combat Missile & Light Air Defense Weapons Systems System Maintenance	**1-800-325-4756**
Aviation Communications/ Electronics Systems Maintenance	**1-800-325-4756**
Communications/Electronics Maintenance	**1-800-325-4755**
Communications/Electronics Operations	**1-800-325-4714**
EW/Intercept Systems Maintenance	**1-800-325-4760**
General Engineering	**1-800-325-4757**
Mechanical Maintenance	**1-800-325-4712**
Transportation	**1-800-325-4758**
Aircraft Maintenance	**1-800-325-4759**
Topographical Engineering	**1-800-325-4757**
Public Affairs & Audio Visual	**1-800-325-4756**
Law Enforcement	**1-800-325-4715**
Military Intelligence	**1-800-325-4760**
EW/Cryptological Operations	**1-800-325-4760**

In Missouri, you can call 314-263-7690 collect for the CMFs just listed.

Chemical	**1-800-325-4752**
Ammunition	**1-800-325-4752**
Administrative	**1-800-325-4713**
Automatic Data Processing	**1-800-325-4715**
Supply and Service	**1-800-325-4752**
Recruitment/ Reenlistment	**1-800-325-4715**
Medical	**1-800-325-4710**
Petroleum	**1-800-325-4752**
Food Service	**1-800-325-4753**
Band	**1-800-325-4752**

In Missouri, call 314-263-7973 collect if your MOS matches the 10 CMFs just listed.

There's a Change in the Retirement Point System - for the Better

Nothing is more exasperating than having a fouled-up retirement point record.

Fortunately, steps are being taken to reduce errors in processing points. If you missed this news in the Winter 1982 issue of the *Army Reserve Magazine*—read on.

The Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis has combined what were several recording systems into a single computerized Retirement Points Accounting System (RPAS).

Individual Ready Reservists are new covered by RPAS, and RCPAC plans to include all USAR unit members in this system by the late summer of 1983.

The new arrangement records accumulated points (earned in all years) plus those earned in the most recent year on AGUZ Form 249. Each Reservist can expect to receive this form annually following his retirement year ending (RYE) date. In effect, this document eliminates the procedure by which a complete Statement of Service is provided only twice during a USAR member's career.

The "old" statement, AGUZ Form 115, is being phased out.

A point account has been established for every Reservist in order to put RPAS in operation. This account, or history, will be permanently maintained. As each "new" retirement year progresses, RPAS receives, from various sources, retirement point information as individuals earn their points.

Among these sources are Army correspondence schools, units where Active Duty for Training (and Individual Mobilization Augmentation Annual Training) is performed, and records of USAR unit participation. With automation, the submission of point information to RPAS should be more efficient and accurate.

Although RPAS was designed to correct many of the faults of past retirement point accounting systems, there *are* errors in the RPAS data base. Most of the errors result from inaccurate reporting or omissions in the past. Until all Army Reservists have received their first reports under the new system, in the late summer of 1984, *and* until individual accounts agree with Reservists' personal records, RCPAC expects questions on the statements. If you discover errors on your statement, you should send documentation needed to correct the mistakes to: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-RAP-AC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., 63132.

When your account is corrected, RCPAC will send you a revised statement. This procedure will be repeated until the AGUZ Form 249 is free of errors. When the form is sent to you the next year, there should be no problem with the points from previous years.

The Bear's Shadow Gets Longer

by Capt. Bob Pratt

Can you imagine a tank plant that's roughly two **miles** long and a mile wide?

The Soviets have. They've built one in the western USSR. Called Nizhniy Tagil, this gigantic facility covers 827,000 square meters of floor space. By comparison, the largest U.S. tank plant, in Warren, Mich, occupies 111,500 square meters.

Nizhniy Tagil is one of many signs that reflect what analysts have concluded for some time: The Soviet Union presents a growing military threat.

The USSR devotes an average of 12 to 14 percent of its gross national product to the military. The U.S. average is roughly half that figure. A huge industrial complex provides streams of tanks, artillery, missiles, ships and aircraft. And what's emerging from Soviet assembly lines is increasingly modern and lethal.

The Soviet Union's "punch" goes way beyond what's needed to secure its homeland. Now the USSR can **project** its military might to many parts of the globe.

* * *

Want additional sobering examples?

The mention of "SS-20" sends shudders down the spines of many NATO leaders. SS-20 is a devastating Soviet Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM), packing three very accurate nuclear warheads. Roughly 300 SS-20s are aimed at Western Europe, China and Japan. NATO has nothing to match.

The Soviets deploy an awesome, modern "deep-water" fleet, including nuclear powered cruisers and aircraft carriers. The USSR's large shipyards are considered to be among the most advanced in the world; some fear that no nation can match their production capacity.

The USSR has fielded 50,000 tanks and 20,000 artillery pieces. The numbers exceed U.S. inventories by several times.

The threat, sketched on the next few pages, is behind the present Administration's intention to spend 1.5 trillion dollars for defense through Fiscal Year 1987. As a member of the defense establishment, you deserve to know what's going on.

THE RED ARMY

No longer is the army, or Soviet Ground Forces, a balanced offensive-defensive military arm. Today it appears organized and supplied for a rapid, aggressive push from a peacetime stance. Mobilization could cause little fuss—there could be little warning time.

Of the four basic deployment groupings of Soviet divisions (there are 180 all together, stationed in Eastern Europe, Mongolia, the USSR and Afghanistan), the largest and most combat-ready is positioned against NATO. The Soviets could probably throw 150 divisions at NATO's center, northern and southern regions. According to the Defense Department, Soviet war plans call for slicing through NATO forces at the outset of a conflict before the West could make full use of its reinforcements. Doctrine involves the use of aviation, missiles and even naval forces to help make the rush across Europe successful.

Thirty divisions have been added since 1967, signaling the Soviet view that war, at least without resort to strategic nuclear weapons, may be possible.

The Ground Forces, numbering 1.8 million soldiers, possess increasing stocks of helicopters, armored and amphibious vehicles, ground-launched missiles and self-propelled artillery, equipment which boosts flexibility. It wields incredible firepower and is, simply, the mightiest land army in the world.

Here are some uncomfortable tidbits about modernization.

- Large numbers of formidable, advanced T-64 and T-72 tanks have been supplied to Soviet units in the Western Military District. Some are also found in Eastern Europe. Both have 125mm guns, autoloaders and unusual, laminated armor. Kinetic energy (high density) rounds allow gunners to engage targets efficiently up to 2,000 meters.
- Artillery units are receiving increasing numbers of armored self-propelled 122mm and 152mm guns and multiple rocket launchers. Improvements include the deployment of 203mm howitzers and 240mm mortars that are capable of firing nuclear rounds.
- The Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that the Soviets have a whopping 62,000 armored fighting vehicles of several variations. These represent a tremendous improvement in Soviet ground mobility.
- Ground forces are protected by an enormous array of air defense guns. Older systems have been replaced by new surface-to-air missiles.
- Soviet tactical nuclear power has been upgraded with the introduction of SS-21, SS-X-23 and SS-22 missiles. All have improved range, mobility or accuracy.

Watch for the **trend.** The West has relied heavily on its qualitative military superiority to offset the numerical superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies. However, the USSR's mammoth modernization effort is rapidly cutting away at that margin of quality.

AIR FORCES

The introduction of improved aircraft such as FENCER, FITTER (C & D), FOXBAT and FLOGGER (these are the names the West gives them) in the past ten years has provided the USSR with terrific hitting power. These planes are part of Frontal or Tactical Aviation, which is the largest component of the Soviet Air Forces.

In addition, there's a growing inventory of deadly ground support helicopters. Notable is the MI-24 HIND, which sports a turreted Gatling-type gun and anti-tank missiles.

The Department of Defense estimates that 5,000 (Warsaw Pact) tactical aircraft could be massed quickly in Europe; NATO ground troops and equipment would be particularly vulnerable.

THEATER NUKES

The USSR has dedicated a considerable number of medium and intermediate range missiles for use in theater operations—again, Europe has received the closest attention.

Paratroopers march in Moscow. Active Soviet military manpower is twice that of the U.S. Soviet Defense Ministry, courtesy NATIONAL DEFENSE Magazine

Older SS-4 SANDALS and SS-5 SKEANS, which can only be launched from fixed sites, are being phased out.

However, the SS-20, the three-warhead mobile menace, can reach the east coast of Greenland from the Black Sea. That's 5,000 kilometers. Each SS-20 unit is equipped to fire multiple missiles per launcher, each missile fitted with three warheads. So the total number of warheads climbs even as the older missile models disappear.

OCEAN POWER

The Soviet Navy has undergone startling modernization in the last 20 years. Once a coastal defense force, it is now a huge fleet that projects the USSR's military capability worldwide. The Soviets have three times as many ships as the U.S. The total of general purpose submarines, surface warships and combat naval aircraft is surpassed by no other nation. Many more Soviet than U.S. frigates and attack subs are 10 years old or less (at the end of Fiscal Year 1980).

Not only is the navy's presence in the waters north, west and south of Europe of concern to the Western defense establishment. The USSR could also create havoc, for instance, in the Pacific, through whose passages Middle East oil is shipped to Japan. Recently, U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman noted that the Soviet Union's growing naval and air presence in the Pacific could threaten the flow of U.S. oil from Alaska in wartime, preventing a shift of U.S. warships to the Atlantic in a European emergency.

The general purpose subs are particularly disturbing. Seventy percent of them are equipped with anti-ship cruise missiles. This places lines of communication and U.S. and Allied naval forces at lip-chewing risk.

Take, for example, OSCAR. It's an extremely large sub class capable of launching up to 24 long-range cruise missiles while remaining submerged. These weapons have an estimated range of more than 450 kilometers.

Together the cruise missile submarines and cruise missile-carrying bombers are the biggest worry for Allied ships operating on the high seas. Think how the threat is multiplied when these ships travel near Soviet air bases. Not only could naval and air force bombers strike with large numbers of missiles, land-based reconnaissance aircraft could also provide target information for the sub-launched missiles.

CRUISERS

Surface warships are being built with unprecedented firepower, range and sophisticated electronics. An example is the 23-thousand-ton KIROV, larger than any war vessel other than an aircraft carrier built since World War II. It's armed with heavy, modern surface-to-air and long-range cruise missiles, 100mm dual-purpose guns, Gatling guns, anti-submarine warfare (ASW) missiles and space for ASW helicopters. KIROV is designed to give improved fleet protection from attacks from enemy aircraft carriers; it can also wallop surface ships from long, safe distances.

And the Soviets have introduced a new class of aircraft carrier, the widely-publicized KIEV. The ship is rather short by "big" carrier standards (only 270 meters). But it handles a sizeable number of vertical- and short-take-off and landing planes and helicopters.

New naval FORGER, FITTER and BACKFIRE jets and an increasing inventory of ASW choppers mark a growing capacity to hit hard—and keep from being hit. **Continued**

The low, lethal T-72 on display. The Soviets have 50,000 tanks, an inventory fed by an enormous industrial machine.

Courtesy NATIONAL DEFENSE Magazine

Us versus Them

	US	USSR
STRATEGIC FORCES		
ICBM Launchers	1053	1398
SLBM Launchers (submarine-launched)	544	950
Long-Range Bombers	316**	220
LAND FORCES		
Active Divisions	16 (8 National Guard)	180-plus
Tanks	11,561	50,000
TACTICAL AIR POWER		
Combat Aircraft (the two air forces)	3,650**	4,480
NAVAL FORCES		
Cruisers, Destroyers and Frigates	190**	272 (including escorts)
Attack Subs	90**	290 (including cruise missile subs)
TOTAL (ACTIVE) MANPOWER	2,082,000	4,800,000

. . . Department of Defense, *Annual Report to the Congress, Fiscal Year 1983*
Department of Defense, *Soviet Military Power*

** From AIR FORCE Magazine, December 1982, "The Military Balance 1982/83," copyright 1982. The Air Force Association, printed per arrangement with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London

AMPHIBIOUS

The USSR has, in its Naval Infantry, the second largest marine force in the world. Though small when compared to the U.S. Marine Corps, this amphibious force is being equipped with assault ships, air-cushioned vehicles, air support planes and other items which expand its ability to operate in distant areas—especially the third world.

ELECTRONICS

Every arm of the military machine is being provided with more sophisticated electronic warfare equipment.

The air forces have planes that serve as jamming platforms. The Ground Forces are getting new jammers and improved Signal Intelligence vehicles (or SIGINT, listening to the other side's communications).

The Soviets have developed Radio-electronic Combat, which combines all forms of intelligence; direction finding; intensive jamming; deception; and suppressive fires from the ground, air and sea. The idea is to strike the enemy's command, combat and weapons communications while protecting their own. The emphasis here is on **aggression.**

CHEMICALS

The USSR maintains an alarming chemical warfare apparatus. It possesses large stocks of lethal and incapacitation agents **and** the means to deliver them.

Sixty-five thousand well-trained people are dedicated to decontamination and protection. There are 8,000 to 12,000 modern decontamination and reconnaissance vehicles.

By comparison, the U.S. stockpile lacks weapons suitable for use against "rear echelon tactical" targets. In other words, chemical weapons must be able to hit command, communications, transportation and logistical facilities. Ours can't. We have about 1,000 decontamination and reconnaissance vehicles and roughly 8,500 people dedicated to decontamination and protection.

The Soviets have several chemical weapons production plants. We have none.

The U.S. plans to spend more on protection and the creation of a retaliatory stockpile through 1987. But, much needs to be done.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FORCES

Still another part of the threat is the special purpose forces. They're intended to carry out unconventional warfare. These forces are capable of creating panic among an enemy's civilian population, destroying industrial facilities and "eliminating" political leaders. In World War II, for example, Soviet unconventional warfare units managed to derail 18,000 German trains. More recently, such outfits played a key role in the Afghanistan invasion.

TECHNOLOGY PUSH

Again, the U.S. lead in technological superiority has been dramatically reduced. The USSR is quickly catching up in such areas as guidance and navigation, hydro-acoustics, optics, propulsion and metallurgy. The Defense Department estimates that the USSR has jumped ahead in developing direct energy weapons such as high-powered lasers. Their high-energy laser program is three to five times the size of the American effort. They may well be able to field moderately powered laser equipment, such as tactical defense weapons, by the mid-1980s.

In computers and microelectronics, the USSR is swiftly closing the "gap" with America. The Soviets have, in many cases, copied U.S. technology. Their microprocessors and microcomputers are certainly based on U.S. products.

They've also used every trick there is to grab information about advanced technology produced by governments, universities and industries around the globe. As other countries have sold the Soviet Union precision instruments, machine tools and chemical plants (often through low-interest loans), the Soviets have thoroughly analyzed these goods for military application. In short, their knowledge of what makes the West tick is exploding.

INDUSTRY

The enormous investment in the USSR's military-industrial base is impressive, especially when other parts of the economy are in deep trouble.

What's important are long-term Soviet habits. As older weapons systems are phased out new ones are begun. Factories experience no "down" time. In fact, they boom.

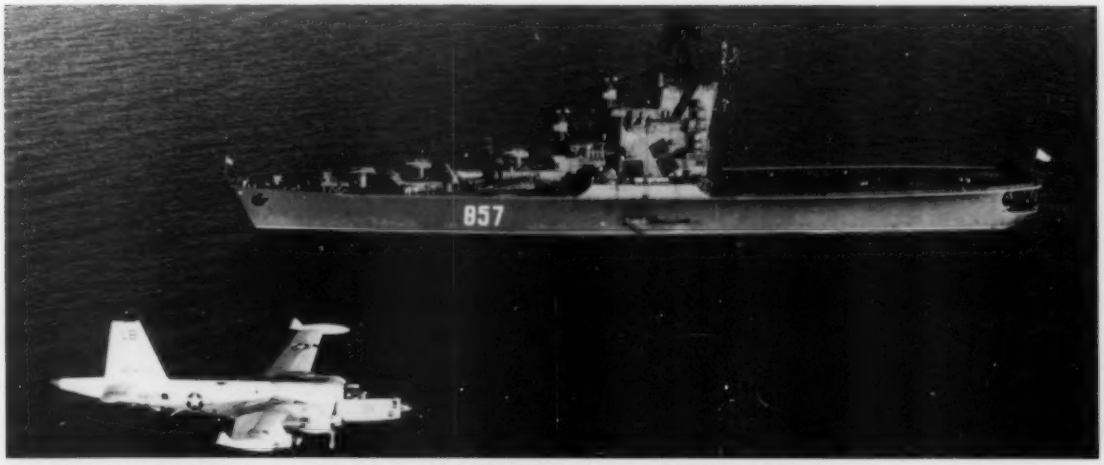
The Soviets have, characteristically, fielded one-and-one-half to two generations of military equipment while the West has fielded one. Each Soviet generation has been upgraded with better technology. The effect is double-edged: The West now faces *large* numbers of *newer* Soviet equipment.

Yes, the USSR's military establishment has acknowledged drawbacks. For instance, the centralized nature of its command set-up is often cited as a road block to flexibility. And the U.S. and its allies have their advantages and plans for improvements.

However, all this makes the Soviet threat no less unsettling.

What about the USSR's strategic clout? See page 16.

Information for this article was extracted from the Defense Department's "Soviet Military Power" and other sources.



U.S. Navy photo, courtesy NATIONAL DEFENSE Magazine

Soviet helicopter carrier MOSKVA cruises while U.S. Navy SP-2h NEPTUNE patrol plane watches. The U.S.S.R.'s expanding naval punch is astonishing.

Blueprint for Global Conquest

by Willis J. Haas, Jr.

Although Soviet military strategy has been adjusted from time to time to accommodate available military hardware, the geopolitical goals of the Soviet Union have been advanced, relatively unchanged since Lenin's doctrines sparked the Russian Revolution in 1917—to impose the Marxist-Leninist brand of Socialism on every nation on earth.

In order to understand how serious the Soviet threat really is, we must realize that the total resources of a nation of some 280 million people are focused on the political goal. The very best the Soviet Union has in technology, natural resources, trained personnel, and manufacturing output is dedicated to one purpose, and that is improving military capability.

The Soviets would have us believe that their continuing buildup of war-fighting capability is for defensive purposes only; however, their actions quickly belie their propaganda.

Mark E. Miller, in his book, *Soviet Strategic Power and Doctrine: The Quest for Superiority*, states, "The ultimate purpose of Soviet military power is not simply to deter an attack on the USSR, but to intimidate the opponent to the point of paralyzing his will to resist Soviet geopolitical advances."

Largely because of a massive transfer of technology from Western nations, either through purchase or theft, Soviet strategic weapons capabilities have, in recent years, surpassed those of the West in terms of numbers, and are rapidly bridging the technological gap as well. Following is a brief recapitulation of Soviet strategic forces, according to current intelligence estimates:

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES (ICBM)

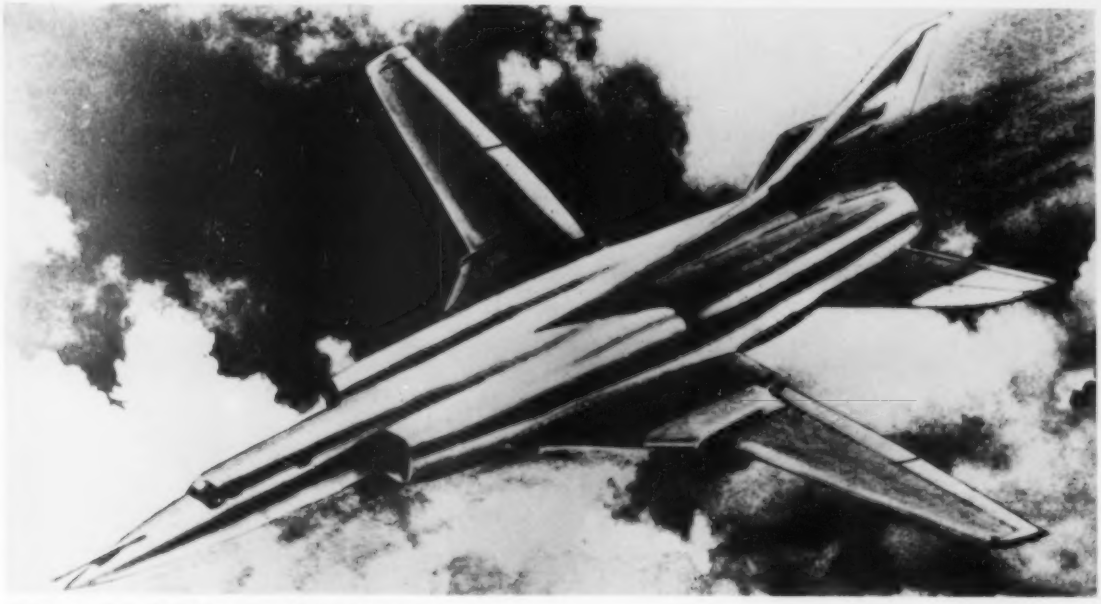
The Strategic Rocket Force (SRF) is the largest missile force in the world. It currently consists of 580 SS-11s, 60 SS-13s, 150 SS-17s, 308 SS-18s, and about 300 SS-19s, for a total of 1,398 ICBM launchers. In addition, the great majority of the SS-17s, 18s and 19s are equipped with Multiple Individually Targeted Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) warheads, for a total of 7,000 nuclear warheads.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILES (SLBM)

The Soviet SLBM force now consists of some 62 submarines carrying 950 modern SLBMs with a total of almost 2,000 nuclear warhead reentry vehicles. The newest missiles, with a range of up to 9,100 kilometers, are capable of striking targets in the Untied States from Soviet submarines' home ports. Moreover, the Soviets' newest nuclear submarine, the TYPHOON class, capable of launching 20 SLBMs, is the world's largest submarine, at 170 meters, longer than the Washington Monument is high.

Soviet Defense Ministry, courtesy NATIONAL DEFENSE Magazine

The Soviets have deployed a powerful nuclear ballistic submarine force, of which this DELTA-I class sub is a part.



Artist's conception of Soviet long-range BACKFIRE bomber. U.S. Air Force photo

LONG RANGE AVIATION

Although Soviet long range aviation capability lags behind that of Western nations, it is still a potent second-strike force. The Soviets currently have in their inventory more than 800 strike and support aircraft. 75 percent of these are the intermediate-range Tu-16/BADGER and Tu-22/BLINDER; the long-range force includes more than 150 Tu-95/BEAR and M-Type/BISON, as well as some 70 BACKFIRE bombers. All of these aircraft have nuclear-weapons carrying capability, and can be refuelled in mid-air.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE

In contrast to the continental United States, which has little defense against air-attack, the Soviets have built and maintained the world's largest strategic defense force. The nation is literally covered with air defense, ballistic missile defense, and anti-satellite defense installations. There are more than 5,000 early warning and height-finding air defense radars prepared to guide the interceptor aircraft, numbering some 2,500, to their targets. In addition, the Soviets are hard at work developing an effective Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) to detect low-altitude penetrators, such as aircraft and cruise missiles.

The Soviet strategic surface-to-air missile (SAM) force is composed of some 10,000 launchers deployed at more than 1,000 fixed sites within the borders of the USSR. Because of multiple launching rails at some installations, better than 12,000 missiles can be launched simultaneously. In addition, other Warsaw Pact countries have more than 1,000 launchers deployed in Eastern Europe.

The Soviet's maintain the world's only deployed antiballistic missile (ABM) defense, with a network of radars and four operational ABM sites around Moscow. They are also continuing to engage in an active and costly ABM research and development effort.

IS STAR-WARS FAR BEHIND?

Soviet research and development on true space-age weaponry has been in evidence since immediately following World War II. They have consistently outspent the West on such Buck Rogers devices as weapons grade lasers, very high powered micro-wave, particle beam weapons, and pulsive power and energy conversions. Although research on this advanced technology is being pushed in laboratories throughout Western nations as well, the preponderance of this technology is for peaceful applications. As with all development in the USSR, peaceful uses of new technology are strictly a by-product of weapons research.

THE BOTTOM LINE

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his most memorable quote, said, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." Certainly we must recognize the USSR for its military might and its leaders' singleminded drive for global domination. But we must also recognize that the USSR is a troubled empire. As weapons quality improves, the quality of all other goods goes down; food production is marginal and likely to get worse; morale is down as much of the population turns to alcohol and drugs as a means of escape. In contrast to nearly everywhere else in the world, Soviet life expectancy has actually declined, and infant mortality has jumped sharply.

The West has the resources and the technological ability to counter Soviet military moves. What we need, more than ever before, is the realization of true Soviet intentions, and the determination to not let them succeed.

From ARMY Magazine, August 1981.
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Long, Hard Road for Red Reservists

by Capt. Bob Pratt

The scene is a playground. Two mothers begin to chat. One says, "Sorry, Ludmilla. Ivan's got drill this weekend. We can't make it."

What sounds like the opener of a dull TV soap script about Soviet reservists and their wives could never be written. Spouses of reserve soldiers don't have to complain about their partner's weekends. That's because there are no reserve units. Things are different in the USSR.

NO VOLUNTEERS

Military service is obligatory; there are no volunteers. When Soviet soldiers leave active duty (the usual hitch is two years) they're subject to recall up to the age of **50**. American soldiers only have to worry about completing a six-year military service obligation.

BIG POOL

Instead of training with units, Soviet reservists belong to a manpower pool that's designed to "flesh out" the nation's 180-plus divisions upon mobilization. This is something like our Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). However, **their** pool is monstrous. Roughly eight million Soviet troops are released from active duty every five years. That fact combined with the lengthy military obligation provides the USSR with 40 million reservists, according to Department of Defense officials. The American (Army) IRR stood at 242,000 at the end of November 1982.

So the Soviets have more than enough people to bring their divisions to wartime strength. And the arrangement seems to work well. The Soviet pool has even been tested; reservists have been called up for the invasions of Czecholslovakia and Afghanistan.

What are the "gaps" reservists are intended to fill? Take a look at what defense analysts call the readiness posture of the Ground Forces' divisions.

Forty-plus divisions are considered combat ready with 75-100 percent of their wartime strengths. They are labeled Category I.

Category II divisions (35-plus) are at reduced strength with 50-75 percent of their manpower. These are mostly combat support divisions.

Category III divisions (105-plus), typically combat service support, are at "cadre" strength. They possess less than fifty percent of their wartime strengths.

There would be little problem locating reservists to bring divisions up to wartime levels. All must register with their local commissariat offices. Chalk it up to the tightly-knit, political nature of Soviet society.

CALL-UPS

Though reservists don't drill monthly with units, they are subject to call-ups. In practice, this "refresher training" can be anything from fighting in Afghanistan to harvesting corn. The latter indicates the military's important role in maintaining Soviet social and political cohesion.

Class I reservists, who are 34 years old or younger, can be activated for periods of up to three months. Those with less than a year's active duty experience are subject to six call-ups. Those with more than a year's experience can expect four.

Class 2 reservists (ages 35-44) can look forward to one or two call-ups of up to two months each.

Class 3 soldiers (ages 45-49) are obligated for one period of up to a month.

Some reservists appear to be pre-assigned to units for mobilization purposes. Others are "held" in the manpower pool and, if the balloon went up, would be shipped to units requiring their military skills.

QUALITY

Enlisted reservists have limited technical skills compared to our NCOs. That's because in the active forces most of the decision-making and training, as well as the technical expertise, are in officers' hands. Couple this fact with the Soviet practice of maintaining relatively simple equipment and command structures. Then you begin to understand how the USSR keeps its divisions at a high state of readiness.

That Soviet reservists aren't technical wizards is, apparently, a price that the establishment is willing to pay.

Ivan's No Slouch

The Soviet enlisted soldier leads a rigorous, Spartan existence. It's estimated that he trains 16 hours a day.

He's in top physical condition, and is expected to work at full throttle under harsh conditions, even during the USSR's notoriously bitter winters. He can be seen donning nuclear, chemical, biological (NBC) gear for long periods, a fact reflecting the Soviet Union's extensive NBC warfare preparation.

Though his technical knowledge isn't extensive, he's better prepared than the average World War II Soviet recruit to comprehend what makes weapons systems and vehicles work. Skills are gained through repetition. Ingenuity is neither encouraged nor expected. *Other* people think and lead.

On the personal side, Ivan is paid little. He enjoys no privacy and leave is rare.

However, Ivan is under terrific pressure to perform and *conform*. Undoubtedly, he would fight hard for his country.

The USAR at 75: The Nation Buys a Bargain

U.S. Army photo

America emerged from World War I as a world power, recognizing the vital importance of reserve forces. Organized Reserve Corps (ORC) divisions were created afterwards. Here U.S. Coast Artillerymen pound the Germans near Baleycourt Woods, France.

by Maj. Dick Crossland

The Army Reserve will be 75 years old on April 23. Founded as a 1908 auxiliary to the Medical Corps, the Army Reserve has come a long way in its three-quarters of a century.

This is the story of the Army Reserve's progress, but first here are some basic facts:

- The Army Reserve is the largest component of the Army with nearly one million members in units, the Individual Ready Reserve and the Retired Reserve.
- Army Reserve units are part of every major war plan of the United States to include rapid deployment scenarios.
- The Army's ability to wage war without the Army Reserve is zero. This word comes from Lt. Gen. William R. Richardson, the Army's former Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans.
- The Army's Reserve Components are a defense bargain. For a very small part of the Army budget, they provide two-thirds of the Army's logistical support and more.

The Army Reserve's growth from a few hundred physicians to that of a vital partner in defense did not occur overnight. Instead, the increased role of the Army Reserve is an expansion of the citizen-soldier concept and reflects how the United States has adapted its traditional military policy to the realities of today's world.

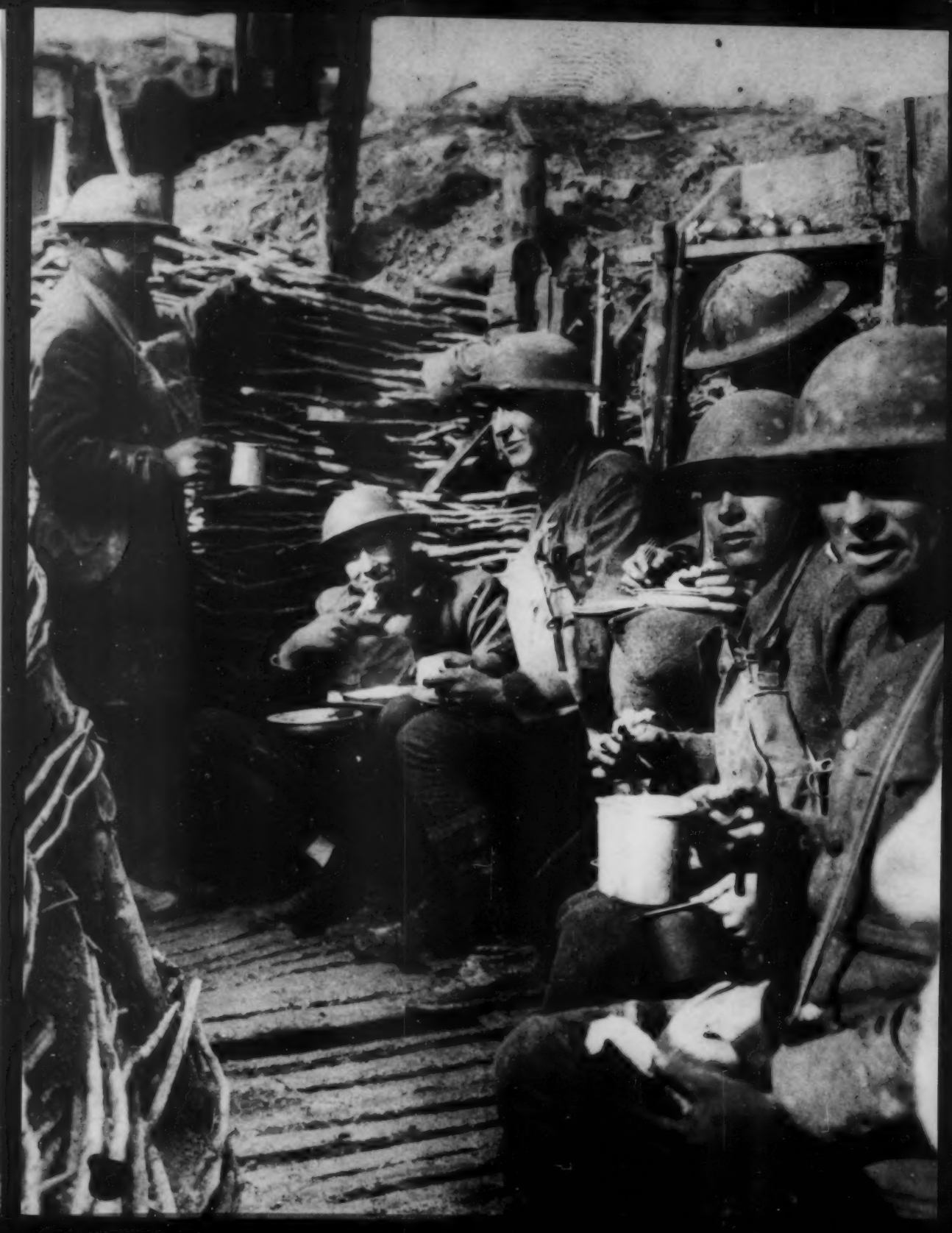
SMALL STANDING ARMIES

The historical attitude of Americans toward national defense is to want a relatively small standing army of Regulars backed by a large reserve force of citizen-soldiers. This approach is an inheritance of Anglo-Saxon military practice developed in medieval England.

When the English colonized North America they brought with them the tradition of the militia. This militia was formalized in law and

Continued

Soldiers of the 88th Infantry Division unwind with hot coffee in the trenches (World War I). Their "descendants" today are assigned to the 88th Army Reserve Command, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.
Photo, courtesy National Archives



called for every able-bodied man to provide his own weapon and to rally to the defense of the community in times of emergency. This was a particularly efficient means of defense when manpower was scarce and when the threat was unsophisticated.

At a time when the militia served well to protect against Indian attack, military philosophy was changing in Europe. The 1600s saw the end of feudal armies and the development of professional standing armies whose tactics were based upon highly disciplined maneuvers to take advantage of newer weapons.

Even though the Revolution was fought with volunteers and regulars raised from the general militia, it was not a militia war in the traditional sense. The American armies won by adapting the formalized warfare of Europe to the New World. The Revolution was a war of more or less standing armies, maneuver, fortification and siege with the war effectively coming to an end with the successful siege of Yorktown in 1781.

Photo courtesy National Archives

Charles A. Lindberg made his solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927 as a captain in the U.S. Army Air Corps Reserve. Congress awarded him the Medal of Honor for his bravery.

MILITIAS AS A COMPROMISE

The militia system was retained in the Constitution in what many historians have classified as a major compromise between the supporters of states' rights and those who sought a strong federal government. Military power was divided between the states and the federal government with the states retaining the right to raise militias and appoint officers. The Congress was given the power to raise armies, to regulate the training of militias and to call the state militias into federal service to "execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

This was not a perfect arrangement, but it worked well enough as long as the United States remained isolated from European wars. Despite a quasi-war with France in 1798-1800, the War of 1812 and a war with Mexico, the United States was never in enough danger to warrant the creation of a different military system.

The United States remained in strategic isolation until the end of the 1800s while the idea of massed armies, conscription and mobilized reserves took hold in Europe. There were efforts on the part of military leaders to introduce European systems of conscription and reserve forces into the American structure as early as the 1870s. But, it was not until victory over Spain and the acquisition of far-flung overseas territories that it became necessary to modify American military policies.

The 1900s dawned on an America that had moved fully into the industrial age. The country had widespread economic ties throughout the world, and it was quite possible that America could be drawn into international disputes with the major European powers.

THE DICK ACT

Defense leaders such as Secretary of War Elihu Root realized that they needed a means of expanding the small Regular Army in case of war. Although Root preferred a federal reserve under the control of the Regular Army, he was a realistic leader who recognized that he had a reserve force already in being in the state militias, more commonly called the National Guard.

Working with National Guard leaders, Root helped design the Militia Act of 1903, which is known as the Dick Act. This act was a clear break from the tradition of a universal militia and established the principles of federal funding, federal inspections and federal training for Reserves.

One of the lessons learned from the Spanish American War was the need for a rapid expansion of the Medical Corps. The Medical Corps is doubly stressed in the opening stages of a war because doctors are needed to screen potential soldiers and to provide health care in training camps in addition to performing services on the battlefield.

Therefore, the War Department asked Congress to authorize a Medical Reserve Corps; and such an authority was contained in the provisions of the 1908 Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

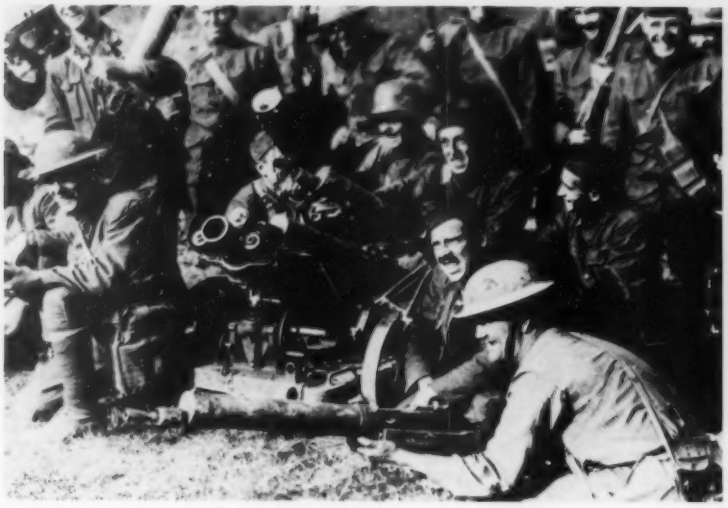
THE BIRTH OF THE USAR

The Act permitted the Army to federally appoint reserve doctors in the grade of first lieutenant, and the Army Reserve's official history dates from the April 23 passage of that act. By June 30, 1909, 364 men had been commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps; and the corps grew to more than 1,700 doctors in 1916.

Meanwhile, the Army leadership was pressing for a federal reserve with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood being the principal advocate of a large, federal reserve. Wood's efforts were rewarded in 1912 when Congress established an enlisted Army Reserve under provisions of the Army Appropriation Act.

In 1916, with war raging in Europe, Congress passed the massive National Defense Act which completely reorganized the War Department. It revitalized the National Guard and established the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps and the modern Reserve Officers Training Corps.

By Oct. 1, 1917, the Enlisted Reserve Corps had reached 55,000 men and provided the soldiers for hundreds of railway, signal, telegraph and wagon companies as well as thousands of specialists for the Medical Department. Reserve officers served in every World War I division, and the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps was 89,476 on Aug. 7, 1918, when the Army dropped the



Photo, courtesy National Archives

91st Division soldiers and captured German guns, taken near Bois de Cheppy, France, in 1918. Today's 91st Division (Training) is headquartered in Sausalito, Calif.

Photo, courtesy National Archives

Harry Truman (the captain in the middle, with glasses) was an Army Reservist. He's here with fellow officers of the 129th Field Artillery at Chateau le Chanay, France, in 1918. In the '30s Colonel Truman commanded the 379th Organized Reserve Regiment (artillery).

distinction between Regular, National Guard and Army Reserve officers. In all, more than 169,000 Army Reservists served in World War I.

The United States ended World War I as a major power. In building upon the lessons learned from that war, Congress amended the 1916 National Defense Act in 1920 and established the guidance for a large wartime army of Regular, National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps (ORC) divisions. The Army was to be divided into nine corps of six divisions each with 27 infantry divisions coming from the Organized Reserve Corp.

However, pacifism, federal parsimony and ultimately the Great Depression combined to prevent this 54-division force from existing. The Regular Army was cut to 132,000 men from the 280,000 man force envisioned in the 1920 Act, and the Reserve divisions were never provisioned. There was no funding for an enlisted Reserve, and officers were lucky to receive two weeks of Annual Training every third year.

Commissions were granted to ROTC and Citizen's Training Camp graduates, and officer cadres were formed for some Reserve divisions. Some units did participate in a summer encampment where friendly Regular Army outfits provided the weapons and enlisted manpower for realistic training

With the exception of the use of up to 30,000 Reserve officers to manage Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in the 1930s, this was the extent of Army Reserve readiness as World War II broke out in Europe.

WORLD WAR II

When Germany blitzed Poland, the United States was planning a million-man Army heavily dependent upon the National Guard and Reserve divisions. After France fell, the National Guard was mobilized; and Reserve officers were called to the colors to expand the Army. By June 1941, more than 55,000 Reserve officers had been ordered to active duty; and the Officers' Reserve Corps eventually provided one-fourth of the Army's World War II officers. Thirty-one thousand enlisted Reservists also served.

Once it was obvious that the United States would win the war, military leaders began their post-war planning. War Department Circular 347, issued Aug. 25, 1944, reaffirmed a major Defense role for Reserve Components and was based upon the assumption that Congress would enact Universal Military Training after the war.

Following victory, the United States hastily demobilized as the War Department was placed under tremendous political pressure to "bring the boys home." The massive military machine was dismantled while the planning and organizing of the Army Reserve became entangled in the issue of Universal Military Training.

The passage of the June 24, 1948 Selective Service Act temporarily resolved the issue of Universal Military Training and provided an enlisted manpower boost for the Reserves by requiring Reserve unit service following a 21-month period of conscripted active duty. In short order, Reservists were granted drill pay and a retirement program; and President Truman galvanized the Defense Department on Oct. 15, 1948, when he ordered the Secretary of Defense to proceed without delay in organizing Reserve Component units.

Defense planners started building a force that was to include 50 Reserve divisions and one million men. The number of organized Reserve units increased dramatically until the assigned strength of the Army Reserve stood at 600,000 in June 1950.

KOREA

The mobilization planning was based upon the assumption that the next war would be a total war in the mold of World War II. There was no provision for partial mobilization, which led to a disorganized and inefficient mobilization for the Korean War. More than 165,000 individual Reservists were ordered to duty in five officer and three enlisted recalls, and 971 Army Reserve units were mo-

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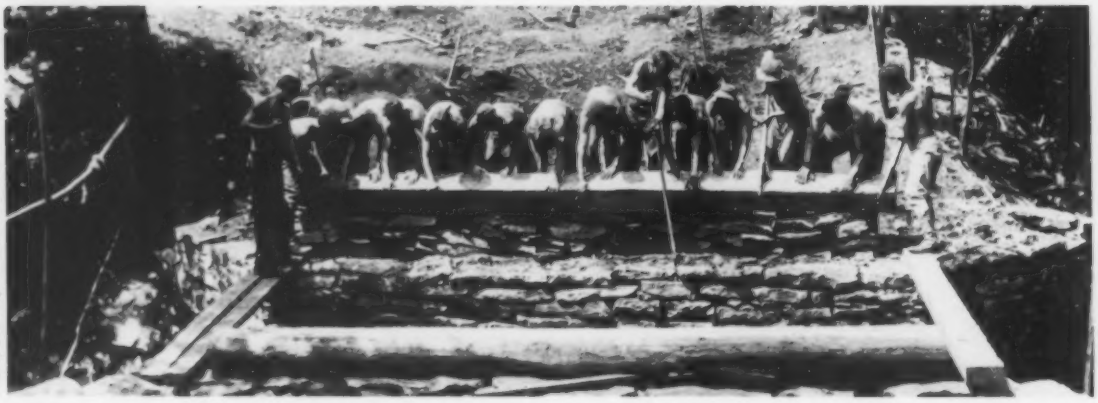


Photo, courtesy National Archives

Over 9,000 members of the Officers Reserve Corps were on active duty in 1935 at Civilian Conservation Corps Camps. Their key role in running the camps was, in effect, a test mobilization for the Army. Here a CCC crew builds a bridge in Mineral Springs, Pa., State Forest (1935).

bilized, bringing the total Army Reserve commitment to more than 200,000 men and women.

Lessons learned from the confused Korean mobilization led to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. This legislation created clearly defined categories of Reserves. These are in effect today as the Ready Reserve of men and women who may be involuntarily ordered to active duty, the Standby Reserve of those who may be called to duty only with Congressional approval and the Retired Reserve who may be called to duty during war or national emergency. The acts also provided Reserve enlistment options for draft-age men and relieved the Reserve units from conducting basic training for new recruits.

The Army Reserve was just beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the 1952 and 1955 acts when more than 400 Army Reserve units and 68,000 individual Reservists were mobilized for the 1961 Berlin Crisis. President Kennedy ordered the Reservists to active duty to demonstrate America's national resolve while reinforcing the country's non-nuclear capability.

REORGANIZATION

After the crisis, secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara directed a reorganization of the Army's Reserve Components. The Army Reserve was stripped of most of its line combat units and given an increased combat support and combat service support mission. More importantly, for the first time, Reserve forces were structured to meet specific contingency plans rather than being dedicated to a general expansion of the Army.

The reorganization also eliminated duplication among the components. The Army National Guard, the Army Reserve and the Regular Army were no longer mirror images of each other and took on today's form as mutually supporting and mutually dependent components.

When the United States decided to send ground combat forces to Vietnam, the decision was made to expand the draft calls rather than mobilize the Reserves. The rationale advanced for not calling the Reserves is that the deployment of substantial numbers of Reserve units to Vietnam would have strategically committed the United States.

Such a situation would have left the United States without an immediate capacity to react to a crisis outside of Southeast Asia. The nuclear deterrent would have been the last strategic trump card in the high-stakes poker game of conflicting American-Soviet international interests.

Even so, following the increase in international tensions after the seizing of the U.S.S. Pueblo, 42 Army Reserve units were mobilized in April 1968. Thirty-five of these saw combat in Vietnam where their members earned 131 Bronze Star Medals, 454 Army Commendation Medals and 24 Purple Hearts.

Meanwhile, the Army continued to reorganize its Reserve Components. Plans were made to eliminate nearly 1,000 units from the force structure, mostly from the National Guard. The Army wanted to reduce Army Reserve strength by 20,000, but the Congress objected. The Army then announced plans to leave Army Reserve drill strength at 260,000 while eliminating the 14 active Army Corps that commanded Army Reserve units.

In place of the corps, Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMS) commanded by Army Reserve two-star generals were created. These have been responsible for administering and overseeing the training of Army Reserve units since the reorganization was completed in May 1968. The effect was to strengthen the control of Army Reservists over the Army Reserve.

At the time, the United States had had "peacetime" conscription in effect for over 20 years; and popular support for the draft remained at more than 60 percent in 1969 opinion polls. But this support, eroded by our failure to "win" in Vietnam, quickly fell, dropping to as low as 13 percent in one 1972 poll.

The decline in support for a continued draft coincided with a Presidential campaign promise to create an all volunteer military. The President stuck to his promise, and this decision in turn forced military planners to find another manpower option to inevitably reduce active duty manpower levels in an All-Volunteer era.

The solution hit upon by Defense officials was the Total Force concept. This planned increased reliance upon the Reserve Components and returned the United States to its pre-World War II tradition of the citizen-soldier as a key element in Defense planning. **Continued**

American troops flush Japanese from blockhouse on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. The Army Reserve provided a quarter of the Army's officers in World War II. U.S. Army photo

U.S. Army photo

More than 165,000 individual Reservists were ordered to duty for the Korean War, and 971 Army Reserve units were mobilized. Here troops enjoy a USO show.

A ten-point program to improve Reserve Components was started, and the active duty force structure was reduced by about 200,000 positions. These were primarily combat support and combat service support positions whose role would have to be filled by Reserve units.

ROUNDOUT

Under the new Total Force policy, the first months of intensive combat in Europe would have to be fought by the active and Reserve forces which existed before the start of hostilities. Three partially structured divisions were added to the active Army to boost the "tooth to tail" ratio; and starting in 1973, it was announced that National Guard and Army Reserve units would round out active Army divisions. The roundout concept began with the 25th Infantry Division after it was withdrawn from Vietnam, and by Sept. 30, 1978, every regular Army division in the continental United States had Reserve Component roundout and augmentation units.

The Army was reorganized in 1973 with the responsibilities of the Continental Army Command (CONARC) divided between two new commands—the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Army Reserve units were commanded by FORSCOM through its subordinate armies (CONUSAs) and ARCOMS with TRADOC picking up the mission of training new Reservists, operating the Army schools program and establishing doctrine.

Army Readiness Regions became operational on Oct. 1, 1973, and were charged with assisting Reserve Component units in overcoming readiness shortcomings. Readiness was further enhanced in 1974 with the beginning of an affiliation program between active duty and Reserve Component units. Reserve units trained with their active duty counterparts, and the Army Reserve gained increased participation in major exercises.

In 1974, the Defense Department requested authority from Congress to order up to 50,000 members of the Selected Reserve to active duty for not more than 90 days. In the words of the 1974 DoD Reserve Forces annual report, "this authority for limited mobilization under condi-

tions short of war or national emergency would demonstrate the resolve of the nation to maintain, and rely on, a Reserve Force capable of swift response."

After considerable debate, the 50,000-man Presidential call-up authority was granted under Public Law 94-286 and became effective May 14, 1976.

ACCELERATION

In his June 8, 1976, memorandum to the President, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld further defined the Total Force policy of accelerating the role of the Reserves. He set four objectives which have guided the relationship between the components:

- Modernization of Reserve forces by providing mission capable equipment.
- More support for Reserve programs to include increased active duty personnel involvement, more training and better management of Reserve assets.
- Increased recognition that Reserves are essential.
- Increased integration of the Active and Reserve forces to improve the capability for rapid deployment.

The Carter administration seconded the Total Force policy when Secretary of Defense Harold Brown reported that the Reserve forces offer the only reasonable and economical means of providing the additional force needed to meet national security needs. Brown concluded that the Total Force policy had resulted in more capable Reserve units and increased Reserve and Active force integration. He continued the four Rumsfeld objectives.

MANPOWER CRUNCH

Meanwhile, the Army's Reserve Components were suffering severe manpower problems. Army Reserve drill strength stood at 189,420 on Sept. 30, 1977, a drop of 46,000 since the beginning of the All-Volunteer Army. Even worse, the strength of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) was less than 150,000, down from a million men and women in 1972.

The trend had been obvious for several years as draft-induced Reservists by the thousands abandoned the Army Reserve when their six-year military obligation expired. The Army attempted to counter this trend by more than tripling the Army Reserve recruiting force from 638 in 1976 to 2,022 in 1977. Congress granted the Army Reserve educational assistance bonuses and reenlistment bonuses in July 1977, and DOD went a step further and asked Congress to grant enlistment bonuses to the Reserves.

In September 1978, Congress liberalized the survivor benefit program for Reservists, and in October Public Law 95-485 granted enlistment bonuses for soldiers who enlist in high-priority units or shortage career fields. Army Reserve unit strength bottomed out in September at 185,753 and begain a steady climb which had brought Army Reserve unit strength to 243,329 by Dec. 30, 1982. The Army is projecting a 1983 end-strength in the neighborhood of 252,000 and has set a wartime Army Reserve unit strength of 299,500 under Total Army Analysis 1988.

In 1979, the Army took several administrative steps to strengthen the IRR. These coupled with increased recruiting and retention efforts increased the IRR to more than 200,000 by September that year, and the IRR stands at approximately 245,000 today. The Retired Reserve is approaching 500,000.

In the late 1970s, the Army continued its increased emphasis upon Army Reserve readiness. Nifty Nugget (MOBEX 78) in October 1978 was the largest mobilization and deployment exercise in the United States since World War II. It uncovered a number of serious deficiencies and led to a full-time manning program for early-deploying Army Reserve units. By early 1980, the full-time manning program had 1,060 Reservists on active duty performing readiness-related tasks. The full-time manning program was increased over the next several years until it and other Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) programs in the Army Reserve had 5,847 Reservists on active duty in September 1982. Congress funded a one-third increase in these programs for 1983 bringing the AGR authorization to 8,251.

Even with the Total Force policy and the increased emphasis upon Reserve Components, it took two major events to hammer home the vital importance of the Army Reserve.

POWER PROJECTION

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 raised the issue of American capability to counter Russian threats in the Persian Gulf region, and the seizure of the American embassy in Iran underscored this country's inability to rapidly project conventional forces into that area. President Carter committed the United States to defense of the Persian Gulf in his Jan. 23, 1980, State of the Union Address, and the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) was officially established on March 1, 1981, with a mission to execute that commitment.

As soon as planners began to draw up contingency plans, it became obvious that Reserve units were going to be key elements of the Rapid Deployment Force—Army (RDF-A) troop list. A decision to employ the task force would require a call-up of Reserve units to such an extent that the old 50,000-man call-up authority was no longer sufficient.

Defense officials immediately sought an increase in the 90-day call-up authority. Congress responded quickly; and in December 1980 the President was able to sign Public Law 96-584, which gave him the power to summon up to 100,000 Selected Reservists to active duty without a declaration of war or national emergency.

Concurrently, the Army revised its former Mobilization Designee (MOBDES) program and instituted the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program. These individuals were included in the Selected Reserve thus making them eligible for the 100,000 call-up.

As planners went through their force structure drill, the critical relationship of the Army Reserve became more apparent. By March 1981, Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, Chief, Army Reserve, was able to testify to Congress that "the importance of the Army Reserve continues to grow. An increasing number of Reserve units have been assigned high prority because of the essential combat service and logistical support needed early upon mobilization and deployment, and for support of the Rapid Deployment Force. Recently, 130 Army Reserve units have been identified for inclusion in the Army's portion of the Rapid Deployment Force because of the essential combat support and combat service support they represent."

The Army Reserve units identified for the RDJTF came under intensified management. Their force activity designators (FAD) were in-

Continued

creased. Their equipment was cross-leveled and they were moved to the top of the resource list. Even so, there does remain a hard-core of shortage items for these high-priority units; and get-well dates are projected to 1985 and beyond.

Defense guidance and projections do not speak of a substantial reduction in Army dependence upon the Army Reserve for years to come.

Unclassified portions of the 83-87 POM (Program Objective Memorandum) state that a significant portion of the RDJTF combat support will remain in the Reserve Components. The Army leadership has consistently testified that the Reserve Components will remain a vital part of the Army for the forseeable future, and the Reserve Forces Policy Board has concluded that the relationship between the Active and Reserve forces will remain unchanged into the 1990s.

BUDGET BOOST

Additionally, Congress has exhibited a strong interest in enhancing the readiness of the Army Reserve. At a time when the Defense budget was coming under closer scrutiny and the overall Army budget was reduced from the amount requested, Congress added $55 million to the Army Reserve's 1983 budget request.

The likelihood of increased reliance upon the Army Reserve and the Reserve Components in general is reinforced by two sets of circumstances.

First, the Army has a limited number of options in changing the present force structure mix between its components. The Army can add units to the active force only by increasing the size of the Regular Army with concurrent increases in personnel and procurement costs. Or, the sustainment forces now in Reserve could be added to the active force by reducing the combat forces on active duty. This reduction in immediately available combat units would force the Defense Department to accept a higher degree of risk in being able to support vital U.S. interests.

THE FUTURE

Given the economy, the present attitude of many special interest groups and the erosion of the pro-Defense consensus in Congress, it is unlikely that major increases in Army spending can be sustained—beyond those already programmed and projected. It is unlikely that the national leadership will accept an increase in the military risk factors given the present international situation.

Second, there is a general unwillingness of nations to drastically change their military policies. This is particularly true in a democracy where a wide range of divergent interests compete for the attention of the electorate and changes in political coalitions tend to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

Despite some admitted failings and shortcomings, a citizen-soldier dependent military policy has served the United States well. There has not been an international war fought on U.S. soil since 1814, and the United States has been exceedingly successful in protecting its vital interests abroad for more than 150 years.

The United States has been able to build upon its militia heritage and modify its civilian military components as the need arises. The compromise of military authority in the Constitution between the states and the federal government has been retained even to the extent of a state oriented role for the National Guard and a federal-only oriented role for the Army Reserve.

The blending of the two components for national defense purposes and their continued separation for domestic purposes represents an evolution of the citizen-soldier concept and a triumph for American democracy.

U.S. Army photo

Members of the USAR's 365th Engineer Battalion help with recovery operations in Reading, Pa., after Hurricane Agnes in 1972. It costs remarkably few defense dollars to maintain the skills Army Reserve units represent.

Troops on patrol check their positions near Hue, Vietnam. Draft calls were expanded for this conflict—the decision was made not to mobilize the Reserves. However, 42 USAR units were called up in 1968. Thirty-five went to Vietnam. U.S. Army photo by John Del Vecchio

Photo, courtesy National Archives

Surgeons attend shrapnel wounds in France, 1918. Twelve thousand Reserve doctors were commissioned for World War I service.

Today's USAR medical specialists are intensively trained. Below is Bernice M. Boykin, a member of the 363rd Medical Laboratory, Columbus, Ohio.

Photo by John Pinderhughes

It All Began with Army Reserve Docs

by Dan Johnson

The Army Reserve, as we know it, dates from April 23, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed an Act of Congress establishing the Medical Reserve Corps. The act, in part, "was for the purpose of securing a reserve corps of medical officers available for military service." The U.S. Army was 120 years old that year, and the Medical Reserve Corps was its first reserve, recommended by two Medical Corps majors (Jefferson R. Kean and Louis L. Seaman).

THE REASON

The need for a Medical Reserve Corps was evident in 1898 when the Medical Department of the Army was totally unprepared for the Spanish-American War. The Department learned from numerous mistakes in 1898 (often due to ignorance and deficient equipment and personnel) and it vowed that they would never be repeated.

Surgeon General Robert M. O'Reilly also saw the need for the Medical Reserve Corps and pushed for legislation to have it established. This was a new concept, as it was the first *volunteer* reserve organized in the American Army. The composition of the Medical Reserve Corps was expanded to include Dental and Veterinary Corps officers as well as Medical Corps officers.

Graduates of medical schools in the United States could be appointed first lieutenants in the Corps and could be called to active duty by order of the President. The Secretary of War was authorized, during crises, to call to active duty as many Medical Reserve Corps officers as necessary.

The Corps had 364 officers assigned in its first year. A strong recruiting effort resulted in the procurement of prominent physicians, surgeons, hygienists and laboratory workers from every part of the country.

TRAINING

In 1915, a four-year correspondence course for Medical Reserve Corps officers was established under the direction of the Surgeon General, by the Department of Care of Troops and Medical Reserve Corps, Correspondence School of the Army, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Upon completion of two years of work, students were invited to take an examination which qualified them for promotion to the rank of captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. At the completion of the four-year program, candidates were qualified for promotion to major.

CHANGE

On June 3, 1916, Congress passed the National Defense Act. This legislation created the Officers Reserve Corps, composed of sections corresponding to the various arms, Staff Corps and the Departments of the Regular Army. A year later the Medical Reserve Corps ceased to exist.

The Medical Section of the Officers Reserve Corps took the place of the Medical Reserve Corps. Medical Reserve Corps officers held an indefinite commission while the Medical Section officers were commissioned for five years. Members of the Officers Reserve Corps could be ordered into active service without their consent. Correspondence courses were mandatory. In the Medical Reserve Corps, correspondence courses were optional.

In the Officers Reserve Corps, officers in the grade of first lieutenant were subject to fifteen days of instruction each year and were compensated for transportation and subsistence by the government. Those assigned to the Medical Reserve Corps had the option to transfer to the Officers Reserve Corps or be discharged from the service.

The National Defense Act also provided for the Regular Army Reserve which was made up of enlisted soldiers.

The Medical Reserve Corps made it possible for the Medical Department to enter World War I before any other branch of the Army. Because the Medical Reserve Corps was prepared for active service, its officers arrived quickly in combat without delays in receiving equipment or funds.

Yesterday's Medical Reserve Corps is reflected by today's USAR medical professionals and units, people and organizations with proven combat records and service to the nation.

Watch for Enlistment and Reenlistment Bonus Dollars

"Our recruiting and retention are great and they've got a cap on our strength. Bet you the Army's going to cut out Reserve bonuses."

Have you heard this comment during unit drills?

There's no truth in it. Enlisted USAR unit members *will* get unit bonuses. New soldiers can get enlistment bonuses or educational assistance.

These benefits, part of the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP), are here to stay.

It's clear that many Army Reservists don't know the SRIP exists and that many have only a vague idea about the benefits. So, here, briefly, are the whos, whats and whys of the program. Read carefully; as a unit member, you may be eligible for a bonus.

Or, you may know an individual who's thinking about enlisting in the Army Reserve. The information on these pages could be valuable to him or her.

WHY IS THERE A SRIP?

Congress established the SRIP to assist the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard in meeting their manpower goals. Specifically, the SRIP is intended to help build and maintain strengths of units that would deploy within the first 60 days of an emergency. The program is also meant to help relieve the shortages of soldiers with high-priority, or critical Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs).

REENLISTMENT BONUS

This bonus pays $900 for a three, four or five-year enlistment; $1,800 is given for a six-year reenlistment (those with more than eight but less than nine years of total military service are eligible for $900). One-half the money is paid up front. The balance is paid in yearly increments of $150.

The money is available if you reenlist in one of 85 designated MOSs (note that the SRIP is no longer based on Career Management Fields, or CMFs. The change was made as skill shortages are not uniform across most CMFs.) It's also available if you reenlist in one of 1,191 designated USAR bonus units. Yes, it's possible that you may possess a bonus MOS and that you intend to reenlist in an outfit that's not a bonus unit. That's OK. The MOS counts. Likewise, you needn't worry about being ineligible if your MOS isn't one of the 85 but the unit is one of the 1,191.

Selected Reserve incentives are offered where *valid* position vacancies exist. Overstrength soldiers are ineligible for the SRIP.

Watch out for the time requirement. You are eligible for the Reenlistment Bonus if you've completed nine years of service or less at the time of your present ETS (expiration term of service) date.

If you don't know whether you have the right MOS for this incentive check the chart on the next page. If you want to find out if your unit is designated for the SRIP, check with your reenlistment NCO or officer.

AFFILIATION BONUS

If you're an obligated member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) —that is, you're not a unit member and you haven't completed your six-year military service obligation—you may be eligible for the Affiliation Bonus.

The requirement is that you must have one of the bonus MOSs and fill a unit vacancy (in any unit) whose duty MOS matches your skill.

You can possess any MOS except a band skill (CMF 97).

How can you find out about unit vacancy? Easy. Get in touch with your local U.S. Army Reserve recruiter. A quick reference is the "Army" portion of the federal listings in your phone book. Check with the nearest recruiting station.

If you're an Active Army soldier and you're reading this article, you should know that your post's In-Service Recruiter (ISR) or post reenlistment office has more details.

ENLISTMENT BONUS

Non-prior service men and women who join Army Reserve units for six years may be eligible for the Enlistment Bonus. Half of the money (the total is either $1,500 or $2,000) is paid when an individual successfully completes Initial Active Duty for Training, including MOS qualification. One-fourth is payable upon satisfactory completion of the second year of the enlistment. The rest is paid at the end of the fourth year.

If a USAR soldier enlists in a bonus skill, the payment is $2,000. If the individual enlists in a bonus unit, it amounts to $1,500. A soldier enlisting in both a bonus skill and a bonus unit receives the larger amount.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Instead of getting a cash bonus, a non-prior service soldier may choose to apply for Educational Assistance. The amount provided a USAR member may not exceed $4,000 over a six-year enlistment. The amount received in any 12-month period may not exceed $1,000.

This incentive is intended to cover expenses at post-high school accredited institutions (usually at a college for the completion of a baccalaureate). Expenses include tuition, fees and books. Room and board are not covered by this benefit.

Those who qualify and sign up for the Enlistment Bonus may convert this incentive to Educational Assistance—just once. The reverse is also true.

However, what's been received under one part of the program must be substracted from the total entitlement of the other upon conversion.

CHANGES IN LOAN REPAYMENT

USAR unit members who enlist or reenlist in one of 201 MOSs may qualify for loan repayment. These loans include Guaranteed Student Loans insured or guaranteed under Part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and National Student Loans, made under Part E of the Act. The loans must have been made after October 1, 1975.

In a recent change, the maximum repayment consideration has been set at $10,000. Non-prior service soldiers who wish to take advantage of this incentive must enlist for six years. Army Reserve enlisted unit members who wish to take advantage of this benefit must extend or reenlist for a period of three to six years to be eligible for repayment.

The "bible" on the SRIP is DA Circular 140-81-1. **Continued**

Interested in a Reenlistment Bonus? Do you know someone (non-prior service) who wants to enlist in the USAR? Take a look at the 85 bonus MOSs below, and then read the previous page.

11B Infantryman
11C Indirect Fire Infantryman
11H Heavy Antiarmor Weapons Crewman
12B Combat Engineer
12C Bridge Crewman
13B Cannon Crewman

13F Fire Support Specialist
13M Multiple Launch Rocket System Crewman
15H Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Morse Interceptor
16S Man Portable Air Defense System
17B Field Artillery Radar Crewman

17C Field Artillery Target Acquisition Specialist
19D Cavalry Scout
19E M48-M60 Armor Crewman
26C Combat Area Surveillance Radar Repairer
26E Aerial Surveillance Sensor Repairer

26K Aerial Electronic Warning/Defense Equipment
26Q Tactical Satellite Microwave System Operator
27E TOW/DRAGON Repairer
31T Field Systems COMSEC Repairer

31V Tactical Communications System Operator/Mechanic
34C Decentralized Automated Service Support System Computer Repairer
34F DSTE Repairer
34H ADMSE Repairer

24J UNIVAC 1004/1005 DCT 9000 System Repairer
34K IBM 360 Repairer
34Y Field Artillery Computer Repairer
35U Biomedical Equipment Specialist Advanced
42C Orthodontic Specialist
42D Dental Laboratory Specialist

42E Optical Laboratory Specialist
45D Self-Propelled Artillery Turret Specialist
45G Tactical Fire Control System Repairer
45L Artillery Repairer
51N Water Treatment Specialist
52D Power Generation Equipment Repairer

52E Prime Power Production Specialist
54C Smoke Operations Specialist
54E NBC Specialist
57H Terminal Operations Coordinator
61F Marine Hull Repairer
63D Self-Propelled Field Artillery System Mechanic

63S Heavy Wheel Vehicle Mechanic
63T Improved TOW Vehicle/Infantry Fighting Vehicle/Cavalry Fighting Vehicle System Mechanic
63W Wheel Vehicle Repairer
65B Locomotive Repairer

65D Railway Car Repairer
65E Airbrake Repairer
65F Locomotive Electrician
65G Railway Section Repairer
65H Locomotive Operator
65K Railway Movement Coordinator

68D Aircraft Powertrain Repairer
68G Aircraft Structural Repairer
68H Aircraft Pneudraulic Repairer
68J Aircraft Fire Control Repairer
68M Aircraft Weapon System Repairer
71D Legal Clerk

75C Personnel Management Specialist
75D Personnel Records Specialist
75E Personnel Actions Specialist
91B Medical Specialist
91C Patient Care Specialist
91D Operating Room Specialist

91E Dental Specialist
91F Psychiatric Specialist
91H Orthopedic Specialist
91J Physical Therapy Specialist
91L Occupational Therapy Specialist
91N Cardiac Specialist

91P X-Ray Specialist
91Q Pharmacy Specialist
91R Veterinary Specialist
91S Environmental Health Specialist
91U ENT Specialist
91V Respiratory Specialist
92B Medical Laboratory Specialist

92D Chemical Laboratory Specialist
93H Air Traffic Control (ATC) Tower Operator
95B Military Police
98C Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Analyst

98G Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Voice Interceptor
98J Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Non-Communications Interceptor
05D Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Emitter Identifier/Locator
05G Signal Security Specialist

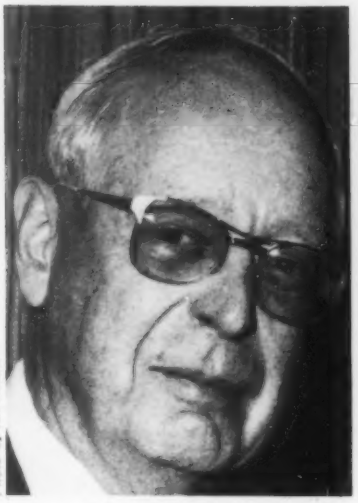


Photo by Art House

John H. Batten, a World War II subchaser, was the first to organize civilian employer backing for Reservists.

The symbol of the government guys who've taken Batten's lead.

Private Project Goes National

Defense Honors Four-Decade Backer of Reserve and Guard

by Capt. Art House

In the spring of 1947, a small group of employees of Twin Disc, Inc., a Racine, Wisconsin, manufacturer, went to have a chat with their boss. Their problem: each was a member of an Army Reserve or Army National Guard unit, and the time was drawing near for their outfits' training. In those days, they were expected to cover their absences from work by using regular vacation time, a situation that was causing problems at home. They wondered what the firm could do to help them.

They needn't have worried, because the Twin Disc executive they went to see was not a typical boss. John H. Batten, then executive vice-president of the company, was practiced at responding to the needs of the nation.

An aviator, Mr. Batten had been profoundly disapponted when poor eyesight made him ineligible for military service during World War II. His response was to join the Civil Air Patrol and volunteer for duty, flying coastal anti-submarine patrols with the CAP in Georgia. The missions were dangerous, with some eight to 10 percent of the crews lost over the ocean. Before the Navy relieved the CAP of its anti-sub duties in 1943, Mr. Batten recalls, the "four-F and over-age" CAP volunteers had participated in the sighting or sinking of some 26 U-boats operating off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

GENEROUS EMPLOYER

Batten was alarmed by the problem brought to him by his employees. He responded with a personnel policy more generous than the employees had hoped for. He directed that Twin Disc would not only grant its employees two weeks military leave in addition to their two weeks vacation, but it would also pay them any difference between their civilian and and military salaries during the training.

Mr. Batten, who subsequently became president, then chairman of the firm, didn't stop there. Convinced that the well-being of the Army Reserve and National Guard depended on supportive employment practices, he launched a one-man campaign to see such practices adopted throughout Wisconsin. Beginning that year, Batten penned personal letters to every major employer in the Dairy State, following up each year with additional letters just before summer training time.

"I pressed this policy—the same policy I had placed in effect at Twin Disc," he recalls.

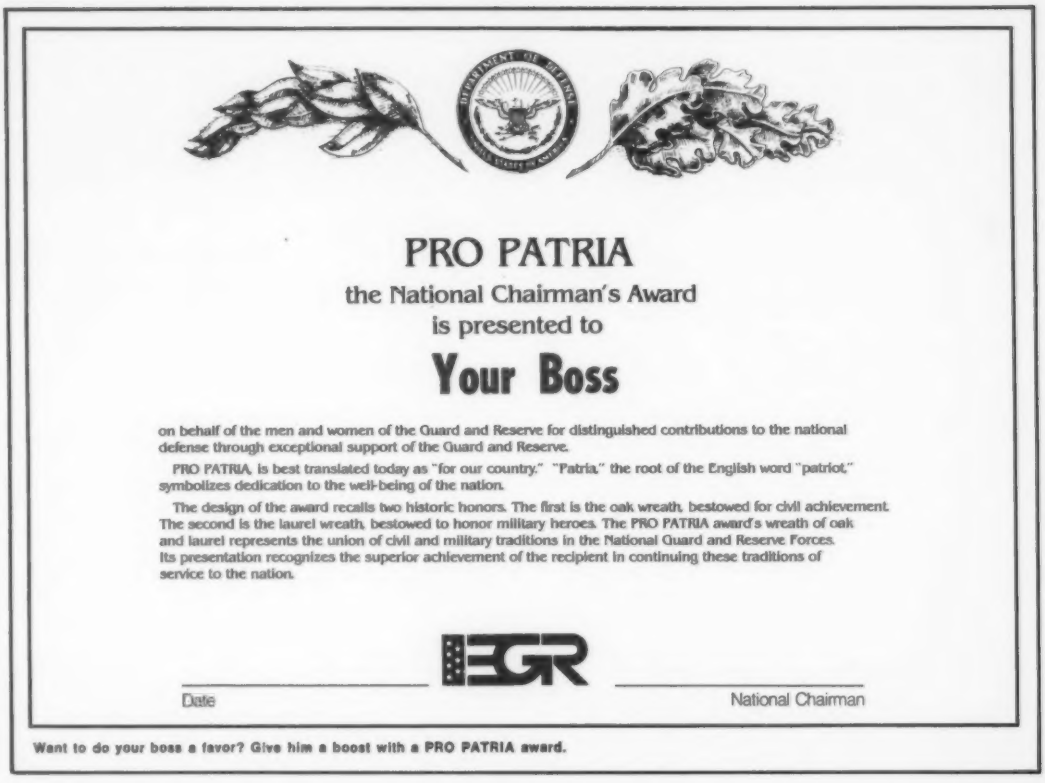
"And by 1954, we had signed up, with one or two exceptions, every major employer in Wisconsin. We had the program thoroughly implemented."

HELP ON WINGS

Batten did more than write letters. In the late 1940s, he began flying — in his own plane — small groups of Racine employers to observe their workers during Annual Training at Camp McCoy, Wis., and Camp Ripley, Minn. The flight program expanded when Batten, who was then commander of the Civil Air Patrol's Wisconsin Wing, pressed the resources of the CAP into the effort, flying larger groups of employers to Reserve and Guard encampments.

And Batten pushed his employer program on other fronts. A director of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, he promoted the idea through the offices of the group, and secured its formal support.

Continued



PRO PATRIA

the National Chairman's Award
is presented to

Your Boss

on behalf of the men and women of the Guard and Reserve for distinguished contributions to the national defense through exceptional support of the Guard and Reserve.

PRO PATRIA, is best translated today as "for our country." "Patria," the root of the English word "patriot," symbolizes dedication to the well-being of the nation.

The design of the award recalls two historic honors. The first is the oak wreath, bestowed for civil achievement. The second is the laurel wreath, bestowed to honor military heroes. The PRO PATRIA award's wreath of oak and laurel represents the union of civil and military traditions in the National Guard and Reserve Forces. Its presentation recognizes the superior achievement of the recipient in continuing these traditions of service to the nation.

ESGR

Date

National Chairman

Want to do your boss a favor? Give him a boost with a PRO PATRIA award.

By 1954, Mr. Batten felt the job was done. He was publicly praised by the military services for his work. That year, General Jimmy Doolittle presented Batten with the Air Force Scroll, then an annual presentation to the civilian who had done the most in support of the Air Force. Similar awards soon came from the other services.

By the early 1970s, the Department of Defense found itself in need of exactly the kind of program that John Batten had initiated in Wisconsin more than twenty years before. With the shift to an all-volunteer military force, Pentagon planners were going to depend more heavily on the readiness of the Reserve Components. And to do that, the Department would need the renewed and enthusiastice cooperation of the employers of Reserve and Guard members.

The Department's response to to that need was the creation, in 1972, of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

The Committee, made up of volunteers (most of whom are employers themselves), has been at work ever since. The group's mission is to tell the American employer community about the critical role of the Reserve Components, and to convince employers that their support is needed to maintain these forces. It has been a long and complicated task, constantly in need of renewal.

Many of the programs that the Committee has conducted in 13 years closely resemble the projects Mr. Batten undertook in the early post-war period. But, only recently the Committee—and the Pentagon reserve affairs community—became aware of the pioneering efforts of John Batten. It was not until the committee launched a nationwide awards program for supportive employers that the work of Mr. Batten came to light.

When the facts became known, Mr. Batten was selected to receive the nation's first PRO PATRIA award. PRO PATRIA is the highest award for employer support, the top-of-the line recognition of the Committee's new effort.

In receiving this award, John Batten said simply, "When I started all of this, I never dreamt I was doing anything worthy of an honor. I thought this was my duty."

Since the beginning of the National Committee's program to honor employers who support their Reserve and Guard employees, more than 2,000 employers have been recognized. Any member of the Army Reserve or Army National Guard is eligible to nominate an employer, and every employer nominated will receive, at least, a certificate of appreciation. A simple narrative letter explaining why the boss deserves to be honored is all that is required for a nomination. The letter must include the name and address of the employer (individuals and firms will be recognized) and the name and official address of the member's military unit commander. Letters should be addressed to:

Awards Officer (NCESGR)
1735 Lynn St. Suite 206
Arlington, Va. 22209

Questions about the program may be answered by calling the Employer Support toll-free hotline, 1-800-336-4590.

Sgt. 1st Class Charles Jackson and Pfc. Leslie Pate prepare to act as aggressors during a field exercise of the USAR's 306th Field Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. Photo by Paul Adams

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